

MICHIGAN FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1890--WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE, \$1 PER YEAR

VOLUME XXI.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 42

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Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Visit in Branch County—The Country Around Union City and Burlington—Some Beautiful Farms and Good Farming.

An invitation to attend a meeting of the Union Farmers' Club gave opportunity for a long contemplated visit to that part of Branch county tributary to Union City, a bright little town situated at the junction of the St. Joseph and Coldwater rivers. The surrounding country is one of the finest farming sections in the State, the land rolling, with rich pieces of bottom land along the streams. The soil is varied in character, a gravelly loam constituting the larger portion.

Arriving at Union City in the evening an early start was made for the farm of Mr. L. D. Studley and S. E. Lee, we started for the farm of Messrs. McCausney & Son, and had the pleasant experience of being caught in a rain storm which came down like a deluge. If that is the usual style of shower in Branch County farmers should never be short of water. Trying to look over Mr. McCausney's flock of Merinos was a difficult matter under the circumstances, but we saw enough to understand that the flock is an extra good one, and that J. McCausney, the son, has a good eye for a Merino and should succeed as a breeder. A handsome young Shorthorn bull had just been brought on the farm from the herd of E. G. Luce, son of Michigan's farmer Governor, which comes from a cow of the Curtis herd. The cattle kept on this farm are all high grade Shorthorns.

The next day was devoted to the Union Farmers' Club meeting, which was held in Grange Hall, on the farm of Mr. D. D. Buel. The attendance was excellent, the hall being filled, and the programme, presided over by Mr. L. D. Harsh, kept up the interest beyond the usual hour for adjournment. A report of this meeting will appear in next issue.

Returning to the home of the Improved Black Top with Mr. Harsh, we had an opportunity to look over his flock for the first time. The Improved Black Top is very similar in appearance to other families of the delaine sheep we have seen, of the type of the Dickinson Merinos shown at the Detroit Exposition. In judging of the merits of these sheep it will have to be remembered that they cannot be compared with the American Merino on the one hand or the English mutton breeds on the other. They must be judged from the standpoint of actual merit, and their ability to meet the requirements of the purpose for which they are bred. That is they are claimed to be of a type which, while meeting the requirements of a good mutton carcass, of larger size than the American Merino, gives a fleece of fine wool of a high grade and longer staple than usual with the Merino, and yet retains the characteristics of the Merino in regard to hardiness and adaptability to do well under varied conditions. In form they partake a good deal of the conformation peculiar to the Down breeds. Their carcass is rounder than the Merino, and the back broader, the brisket coming further forward, the quarters rounder, the legs further apart, giving a square form, the body entirely devoid of wrinkles, and covered with a long staple of good style and not quite as fine as carried by the American Merino. Mr. Harsh's yearling ram now weighs 190 lbs., and will therefore be over 200 lbs. when fully matured. Two ram lambs weighed respectively 103 and 104 lbs. Some of the breeding ewes were well advanced in years, and yet breed regularly, 22 of them raising 23 lambs this season. From their appearance we should say they were good milkers, and their lambs would be pushed forward rapidly. This is the way in full fleece, with their large smooth carcasses and a long staple of wool, they must be very pleasing to the eye. Mr. Harsh says he is quite content to wait and rely on their merits to give them a high place among the various breeds in Michigan. So far he has not been able to supply the demand for

these sheep, as he wishes to increase his own flock. They are kept in a common sense, no extra care, and struck us as healthy, vigorous sheep. We shall watch this flock with interest, and see how it does when transplanted to the soil of this State.

With Mr. Harsh we drove over to the farm of a neighbor, Mr. D. A. Smith, who has started a herd of Galloways. He purchased a bull and a heifer at the sale of the herd of Mr. Coleman, near Howell, and is using the bull to grade up his cows. The bull is well grown, and a good specimen of grade Merino ewe, and uses a Shropshire ram, feeding the lambs off, and he has quite a bunch of them on hand.

Not far from Mr. Smith lives Martin French, who has quite a nice farm, keeps grade Shorthorns, a full blood Shorthorn bull, and has a notion for good horses. He has a number of colts growing up, one being by Foreman, he by F. B. Hine 1154, a son of Florida 482, and out of a trotting brood mare. Mr. French is a very candid man, and expressed the opinion that the FARMER would be all right if it wasn't for its "hanged protection ideas." But we have an idea Mr. French is not a bad fellow after all, and some day will be reading the FARMER with both pleasure and profit. Until then we wish him all success possible, and a change of heart.

At the residence of Mr. Wyre a stop was made, but the proprietor was not at home. He has one of the neatest places we saw on the visit, only 80 acres of land, but in fine shape, beautiful residence and good barns. He took up this farm as a young man when it was a wilderness. He has just sold it for \$60 an acre.

Mr. H. Collins, another good farmer, was next given a call. He keeps grade Shorthorns and Poland-China hogs. He has a fine dark bay brood mare out of a dam by Magna Charta 105, from whom he is getting some good colts. Has a gray driving horse, trotting breed, that ought to go a good clip.

Mr. W. D. Baker is a big farmer. He has a large farm, breeds trotting horses and Shorthorns, and has a flock of 350 grade Merinos. From the latter he got an average of 7½ lbs. of washed wool this season. His Shorthorns are good serviceable looking animals, showing both beef and milking qualities. He is using a very good looking roan bull which traces to the Curtis herd. His oldest cow came from Kentucky, and his younger ones show up well. He has a number of well bred trotting mares which he has been breeding to such sizes as Sphinx and Pilot Medium. We will give a list of them and their breeding next week. This is an extra good one, and that J. McCausney, the son, has a good eye for a Merino and should succeed as a breeder.

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INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I deem it my duty to inform you as to the condition of things in the west, that my brother farmers at the east may make their plans accordingly.

The long summer drought and the terrible freeze of October 13th about entirely destroyed the vegetable and corn crop in Kansas, Western Nebraska, Southern Dakota and parts of Minnesota. The result is that farmers are compelled to sell their hogs and shoots at any price they can get. Many hogs are going for less than the same ones could have been sold for last May. Thousands of store hogs, those half-fattened, and shoots, are going at 2c. to 3c. per pound. Packers in Omaha and Chicago are "bearing down" the market all they can, and at the same time buying and packing everything that will go in from this time both pork and lard will probably bring fifty per cent higher than now. Those farmers at the east who have plenty of feed will do well to winter all the hogs and shoots possible. It cannot be done in the west, as most of the corn has already been fed.

Some few cars of old corn have been shipped back from the east and sold readily at the elevators for fifty-five cents per bushel.

P. ARCADIA, Neb. Oct. 9, 1890.

ONLY ONE BREED.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 13th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper whether there are two distinct breeds of Shropshire sheep, and if so where they originated? We disagree upon the question, and to settle it appeal to

SUBSCRIBER.

There is only one breed known as Shropshire. The basis of the breed was the native sheep of the county, or shire, of Shropshire, England. With them were crossed the Southdown and Leicester, and the animals resulting from this cross-breed, which were regarded as most valuable were inbred to retain the merits which had been gained. They have fine fleece, though not as fine as those of Hampshire or Oxford, and are less in size of carcass than those families, or branches of the Down rate. But they are larger and finer, more compact, and are undoubtedly indebted to this breed for their fine form and symmetrical proportions. The Shropshire has been bred as distinct for a long time, and the type well fixed, so that there need not be any dispute as to what the breed is.

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SHEEP-BREEDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Improved Black-Top Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association was held at the residence of L. L. Harsh, near Union City, Oct. 8th.

The following members were present: President, Robt. Johnson, Cannonsburg, Pa.; Vice-President, J. E. Tinkey, Belleville, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer, L. M. Crothers, Taylorstown, Pa.; Richard Johnson, Geo. Black, Cannonsburg, Pa.; R. W. Crothers, Taylorstown, Pa., and L. L. Harsh, Union City, Mich.

Two new members were admitted, A. D. Pullman and M. R. Winsans, Union City, Mich.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Robt. Johnson, Cannonsburg, Pa.

Vice-President—L. L. Harsh, Union City, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer—L. M. Crothers, Taylorstown, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, M. R. Winsans, Taylorstown, Mich.

Executive Committee—L. L. Harsh, A. D. Pullman, Union City, Mich.; J. E. Tinkey, Belleville, Ohio.

The next annual meeting will be held the first Tuesday of October, 1891, at the residence of R. W. Crothers, Taylorstown, Washington Co., Pa.

AGE AT WHICH TO BREED EWES.

ONION, Oct. 13, 1890.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I am a reader of your valuable paper, and wish to ask some advice. I have a flock of forty grade Merino ewes, yearlings, and would like to know if it would be advisable to breed them to a coarse wool buck? I have asked several breeders and some tell me that they are too young, and others that they have had as good success from yearlings (that is, ewes two years old) as from older ewes. Please answer through the FARMER.

O. L. HEMINGWAY.

We are not sure, when our correspondent says "coarse wool buck," whether he refers to the long or coarse wool breeds, or to the Downs. The term is used by many when the Downs, or middle wools, are intended. This we think a vital point in determining the question asked. If our correspondent intends using a Southdown or Shropshire ram, breeding yearling ewes will be all right. But in the case of the larger breeds, such as Cotswold, Oxford Down, Lincoln or Leicestershire, we think it would be advisable to use older ewes—not less than two years old. For such ewes have all we would prefer a Southdown ram.

Over 11,000 bushels of potatoes have been shipped from Huron County already this year.

THE LIBERTY FARMERS' CLUB.

The October meeting of the Liberty Farmers' Club was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dunn, on the 1st inst.

R. D. M. Edwards made a motion, which was adopted, that a committee be selected to assign experiments or tests to all members of the Club at the next annual meeting; the tests to be made during the year and reported at the following annual meeting, or sooner if completed.

Mr. J. D. Crispell read a selection from the MICHIGAN FARMER HOUSEHOLD, "A Story of a Dream."

The subject for discussion, "Woman's Work," was opened by Mrs. M. E. Webster, who said—There is a great diversity of work for women. The temporal, the moral, the intellectual, the religious or spiritual work, each have their distinct features and modes of operation; and yet any woman may work to some extent along all these lines. Women are home makers or keepers; but this does not imply that they must always stay at home, or do nothing outside the home circle. She needs to come in contact with the outside world that she may gain strength, courage, wisdom to

master her own pure structure. It is the duty, and should be the pleasure of every woman to make home pleasant for its inmates. This requires that she herself be a model of all that is true, gentle, and kind, full of good cheer, and tender sympathy for all. She is not only to care for the temporal needs of her children, but their intellectual and moral and spiritual needs. She must keep up the advanced thought of the day, that she may be able to impress upon their minds the best and purest thoughts and principles gleaned therefrom.

There are professorships of literature, journalism, law, medicine, also positions in government, offices, open to women. She may be a teacher or an evangelist, a nurse or a household angel. She may enter any door for which she is fitted and capable with perfect immunity, and no one has a right to say her nay. Women as nurses or physicians are eminently successful.

Mrs. P. Lewis—Things have changed much within a few years. Women are no longer expected to stay at home all the time. There are so many things in a social way she can do, so many places where girls can work and earn something for themselves. I think it more honorable for the woman to work than to be dependent. Women are becoming equal to man in many ways. Their education is as complete, and I can see no why they should not vote. Think there would be an improvement if they did.

Rev. Mr. Keene—I think women's work can be enlarged. Men are apt to look upon women as uncleanable. They are not the embodiment of reason as man is, and why?

Woman has not, until recently, had the opportunities of educating and cultivating her reasoning powers. It is only lately that our educational institutions have been opened to her. She has already come up to man in many respects. We say the woman's sphere is the home. No one will deny that her duty should be to make home genial and happy. But how can she exert her influence outside of her home? Can she be a model of all that is true, gentle, and kind, full of good cheer, and tender sympathy for all?

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The Horse.

HAMBLETONIANS.

AMHAD, Mich., Sept. 29, 1890.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.
I frequently read and hear of "Hambletonian" horses, and have heard it claimed that the name is used to designate a distinct breed. Is this the case? Or, if not, what does it indicate? What was the original Hambletonian horse, and what was his breeding?

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The name Hambletonian is used to show that a particular horse has some of the blood of Hambletonian 10. It is not a distinct breed, for he and his descendants have been bred to thoroughbreds, Arabians, Morgans, pacers and scrubs, and yet the stock from all this is frequently referred to as Hambletonian. The breeding of Hambletonian 10 was decidedly mixed. His sire was Abdallah, a son of Mambrino, and he was by imp. Messenger. His dam was the Chas. Kent mare by imp. Bellfounder, a Norfolk trotter. His grand dam was One Eye, by Hambletonian, a son of imp. Messenger; g. dam was Silver Tall, by imp. Messenger, Abdallah's dam, Amaznia, was by a son of imp. Messenger, out of an unknown mare. It will be seen that Abdallah was nearly, if not entirely, of thoroughbred blood, and that the Chas. Kent mare was half thoroughbred and half Norfolk trotter. We presume the occurrence of Hambletonian, the thoroughbred son of imp. Messenger and Peasant, in the pedigree of the Chas. Kent mare led Mr. Rydsky to call his stallion Hambletonian. There is no other good reason for it. But out of this combination of thoroughbred, Norfolk Trotter and unknown blood has come the greatest family of trotting horses in the world, which seems to fuse with all other breeds of the horse and produce trotters.

A GREAT RACE.

The free-for-all pace at Terre Haute on Wednesday last was one of the most exciting speed trials of the season. The heat five—Hal Pointer, B. B., Pickaway, D. M. and Adonis. Forty thousand dollars were sold in the pools, and the 10,000 people present were wild with enthusiasm. In the first heat B. B. had the pole, Hal Pointer second, followed by Adonis, Pickaway and D. M. Geers did not pursue his usual tactics, but scored his horse up strong in a determination to win the first heat. From wire to wire the bronco and Pointer had it see-sawing all the way. At no time did the distance of a neck separate them. Never in the history of harness contests did two such game cocks fight it out. Maloney and Geers handled their horses with consummate skill. Not a move of one but what was checked by the other. The geldings went locked under the wire, Pointer having it by a throatlock. No need to hang out the time to entice the crowd. It was wild in the realization that the fastest race-mile in harness had been made. The time by quarters was 3:14, 1:04%, 1:36%, 2:09%. The time of the second horse was 2:10. The second heat was a repetition of the first with the exception that at the half Adonis broke, and before Hickok got him on his stride the flying leaders were over a distance away. The third heat was war again, and with the time—2:13—rounded out the three fastest heats ever gone in harness. The summary is as follows:

Hal Pointer..... 1 1 1
B. B. 2 2 2
Pickaway 3 3 3
D. M. 4 4 4
Adonis..... 5 5 5
Time—2:09%: 2:12%; 2:13

MEASUREMENTS OF A RACE HORSE.

Ormonde, the celebrated English race horse which was sold some time ago for exportation to South America, and has been since re-purchased, is a very fine example of the thoroughbred. The London *Lies Stock Journal* recently published a table of measurements of this horse which is very interesting as indicating the proportions of one of the greatest horses of his day. We republish these measurements in full:

Height: 6 ft. 1 1/4 in., or..... 5 5 5
From ground to greatest projection of chest from occuput (between ears)..... 5 5 5
Length of head..... 2 1
Neck, narrowest part..... 2 1
From ground to point of the hair..... 6 10
Growth, immediately in front of humus to the extreme projection of quarter..... 2 0
From elbow to stifle..... 2 9

From ground to point of calfs (hock)..... 2 2
Width below hock..... 0 36
Width above hock (second thigh or gaskin)..... 0 65

To get an idea of what these measurements mean, take a horse of same height and make comparisons. A thoroughbred always outmeasures an ordinary horse at those points which give greatest strength.

The Horse's Eye.

The optic nerve seems to be the channel through which the impression is conveyed to the nervous center of the eye, says a writer, while another nerve is that through which the motor impulse is conveyed to the ribs; but there is some good ground for the idea that the fifth pair of nerves may, in some degree, convey the requisite stimulus when the optic nerve has been divided. That the dilation of the pupil is a muscular action appears probable from the fact that the radiating fibers of the iris are of the same character with the circular. In treating this subject we must not lose sight of the situation of the eyes of the horse as contrasted with those of the eyes of his master.

The eyes of the former are placed laterally, the eyes of man in front of the face. We possess one advantage in being able to view very near objects which are situated in front of us, but the advantage is a very small one. The horse has many advantages. He can take cognizance of objects both laterally and posteriorly placed. We cannot do so with the same degree of accuracy. This is to be accounted for by the fact of our eyes being anteriorly placed and the eyes of the horse, as I said before, being situated laterally, together with the greater size of the globe in that animal.

The eye of man when compared to that of the horse is, I should imagine, similar to

that of a small telescope and a large one, both complete in themselves, but the larger affording a greater vision than a smaller. The way to ascertain the seeing powers of a horse is to aim a blow at the head when standing before him. It will be observed he will have some difficulty in wounding it, and of judging the distance it is from him. Notice when you stand at his side. Shying is caused in most instances by imperfect vision, although the generality of horsemen believe it is a trick or habit acquired from idleness and they refer it to playfulness, skittishness, etc.

I am forced to believe from much practical experience among young horses as well as those more advanced in years, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, the visual organ has not the power of perceiving things aright. There are several causes in operation to produce shying. I have known many with a narrow, flat forehead, possessing small, ill-shaped eyes, desperate and dangerous shyers. The shape of the cornea has not been convex, but I have found it more prominent at one part than another. They are what I have termed them—“angularly convex.” I have noticed a similarly shaped eye in the bovine race. I dare say many have noticed that cows when driven along a street, shy a good deal, which may be accounted for by the fact that they being excited their vision is less perfect than when they are in a tranquil state.

A quite family could tell of many odd sensations when running or excited if they knew how to do so. The horses with the ill-shaped eyes and foreheads are the worst shyers I have ever met with. They generally shy at water marks in the road, especially after dark. There are eyes which are prominent, and horses with such as these are near-sighted; there are others with flat eyes, although said to be so from old age. I do not find these animals shy as they grow old, but the reverse. I think, as a general rule, if an eye is perfect in youth and to eight or twelve years old, the possessor of that eye will not be found to become a shyer, as these animals are not often found so old as to have impaired vision.

I have known hundreds of old horses that have not shied in their old age. The shaped forehead to which allusion was made, has been found to exist in nervous and ill-tempered horses. When they are bad tempered and shyer to boot it becomes dangerous to drive them. They seem to make a point of starting at an object when there is no difficulty in the way, which becomes annoying. I am not aware of any writer having noticed this peculiarity. No doubt hundreds of veterinarians have made similar observations, but I do not know of any such having been recorded.—*Horseman*.

Horse Gossip.

The great race-horse Tenny was recently injured by a fall while exercising, and will not appear again this season.

ST. JOSEPH, by Jo Gavins, dam by Louis Napoleon, won a race at the Clinton County Fair, getting a mark of 2:36. The time by quarters was 3:14, 1:04%, 1:36%, 2:09%.

SIDNEY, 2:10%, only eight years old, and yet he has a grandson in the 30 list. This is the pacific gelding G. W. C. 2:26%, by Adonis, 2:11%, the fastest son of Sidney.

S. G. TEEPLE, of Pinckney, recently sold a two-year-old filly by Barney Wilkes, called Hamburg Maid, to a Ypsilanti man for \$275. Mr. Teeple could afford to keep on breeding such animals at that price.

BEN HULETT, 2:3%, by Louis Napoleon 207, is reported to have trotted a mile last Saturday at Lexington, Ky., in 2:21, without a skip. This is a Michigan bred horse, and will be another addition to the list when wanted.

OAKLAND, a three-year-old pacing stallion, sold by Distractor, owned at Pontiac, went a trial mile in 2:34 at Saginaw during the late meeting at that place. He is a green colt, yet never made a break, and went the second quarter in 36 seconds. The dam of this colt was sired by Mambrino Sotham, a son of Mambrino Gift, 2:20.

The fast young stallion Nelson, by Tom Rolfe, dam by Gideon, a son of Hambletonian, trotted a mile at Terre Haute on Wednesday last in 2:11%, the fastest stallion record. He was driven by his owner, C. R. Nelson, of Maine. The first quarter was made in 32 seconds, the second in 32%, the third in 31%, and the fourth in 34%.

THE KENTUCKY LIES STOCK RECORD says: “Of the big money makers down through the Grand Circuit, horses like Keno F., Walter E., Leopard Rose, McDoel, Alfred S., Grant's Abdallah, and several more that have earned distinction this year, not one would have sold on their breeding score. Three of these shown have neither standard size nor width at arm at elbow level..... 0 75

Extremely..... 0 75

From ground to point of calfs (hock)..... 2 2

Width below hock..... 0 36

Width above hock (second thigh or gaskin)..... 0 65

From ground to point of calfs (hock)..... 2 2
Width below hock..... 0 36
Width above hock (second thigh or gaskin)..... 0 65

To get an idea of what these measurements mean, take a horse of same height and make comparisons. A thoroughbred always outmeasures an ordinary horse at those points which give greatest strength.

At Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday, eight horses started in the \$5,000 stakes offered by the Kentucky Breeders' Association. The starters were McDoel, Allerton, Stevie Hendry, Walter E., Keno F., Diamond and Hendrick, and they finished in the order named. McDoel took the first two heats in 2:10%, 2:17%; Allerton the third in 2:15%, and McDoel the fourth in 2:15%. The fight between Allerton and McDoel was very hot in the last three heats.

MATTERS must have been very rank at the West Side Park, Chicago, when the following horses, owners and jockeys were ruled off: D. G. Reynolds and his horse Daniel; owners C. D. Hodges and D. C. Austin, their horse Nooney, and their jockey C. Jones; owner J. W. Bickerholt, his filly Ruby, and his jockey Vigneau; steeplechase jockey J. W. Johnson. These were ruled off for fraud, and trainer John Hoffman was added to the list for using profane language in the presence of ladies.

We see the Jackson Patriot thinks Cash's three-year-old time, 2:26%, the fastest of any colt ever bred in Michigan, if not in the world. The Michigan part of the claim is right, but the other is away off. Here are a few three-year-old records:

Sunol..... 2:10%

Lillian Wilkes..... 2:17%

Sabine Wilkes..... 2:19

erton..... 2:18%

Patricia..... 2:18%

Bell Boy..... 2:19%

Binda Rose..... 2:19%

W. H...... 2:17%

Houri..... 2:17

Don Pizzaro..... 2:14%

Cash will have to let out several links to equal the slowest of these records.

A REMARKABLE young horse is Cash, a three-year-old son of Olmedo Wilkes, dam by Ira Wilkes. At Adrian recently he distanced

a field of six three-year-olds in 2:32%. The following day he trotted against a field of aged horses, and distanced them, getting a record of 2:29%. Then at the Marshall fair he won the three-year-old race, getting a record of 2:26%. He is undoubtedly the fastest three-year-old ever bred in this State. His sire, Almedo Wilkes, is owned by Dr. Gibson, of Jackson, and the sire of his dam, Ira Wilkes, is at the head of the stud of Farrell & Godfrey, of Parma. This double cross of Wilkes does not seem to have injured either the speed or stamina of Cash, and we shall expect him to make a great showing in his four years old form.

JOHN SPAN has purchased the trotter Navidad, 2:22%, which Marvin brought east this spring. Span probably bought him for another party. Navidad is a bay gelding, four years old, and got his record in the seventh heat of a race. He is a large horse, and should have time to develop before being forced. He is a peculiarly bred, his dam being by Williams' Mambrino, a son of Ericsson, who has six to the list. The dam of Williams' Mambrino, was a thoroughbred mare. The sire of Navidad was Whips, a son of Election, and out of the thoroughbred Lizzie Whips, by Esquire. He is about half thoroughbred on both sides. Theoretically Navidad should be a rattle-headed quarter horse with no disposition to trot. Practically, he is a fast, open-gaited trotter, and as game as possible. Span captured the four-year-old with him at Terre Haute on Wednesday last, with a field of four against him.

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Horticultural.

Our Great Fruit Garden.

California, Southern California especially, is disposed at present to exalt agriculture above mining; to value fruit more highly than gold. Fruit growing has been steadily increasing in importance as an industry for a good many years, and this season it has taken a notable jump forward. But those interested are careful to say that the jump is not a boom. Booms are no longer fashionable. The jump is explained to be legitimate development, and two very good reasons are given why it should be so marked. The fall of the fruit crop in the East created a market for the exceptionally large and fine crop produced in California this season, and improved means of transportation enabled the growers to get their wares across the continent both quickly and profitably. Consequently farmers are planting now to grow fruit for consumption in districts which formerly were not considered in their calculations. A second reason is that after long and repeated experiments the right methods of cultivation and handling have been discovered, and the best results can now be reached with the certainty and the simplicity necessary to a profitable pursuit of the industry, while the old obstacles and sources of danger can be avoided. The profitability of the occupation being assured it is not surprising that people should take to fruit growing and rapidly become fat and happy. The industry is carried on in a delicious climate with delightful surroundings; the farm once started is the labor of light, and what there is of it is pleasant and interesting; outside of the possibility of visitations of strange and mysterious diseases to the trees and plants, there is no worry, and when the visitations do come your neighbors suffer as severely as you do. All you have to do is to grow the fruit; kind corporations and firms stand ready to pay you cash for it, and attend to the marketing. But it is not everybody who can grow fruit. Success here requires a special gift, as many a man has found to his cost after investing his all in a fruit farm. There are failures and tragedies even in this garden land of plenty.

There is one branch of the fruit industry in which California has almost acquired a monopoly: it is the production of raisins. Raisins were prepared at the old missions when California was Spanish territory but it is only since 1855 that American growers have discovered the secret of producing rich and spicy raisins on a large scale with profit. At first growers tried to imitate the Spanish methods of manufacture, and the results were uncertain, but generally bad. Gradually they worked out a method of their own, which proved admirable. It consists in drying by a natural process grapes of the right kind without adding or dipping them into any mixture. In 1855 the raisin product of the State was 9,000,000 pounds, and this year it will probably be 45,000,000 pounds.

The importation of Malaga raisins into the United States has fallen from an average of 150,000 boxes a year to 80,000 boxes last year. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Culture of the Cherry in England.

The *Horticultural Times* gives the following account of culture of the cherry in England, in a paper read before the conference of British fruit growers in September. The article may be of interest to our fruit growers, as showing English methods:

Kens is the greatest cherry producing county in England. They were introduced there in the time of Henry VIII, and put under the care of Richard Haine, the King's fruiterer, at Newington, a village near Sittingbourne, on the main road from London to Dover, and the family is now represented there by men of the same name in the fruit trade. This parish still maintains its reputation as the best district for the culture of the cherry, and in the deep brick earth there attain to a great size, as much as 70 or 80 feet high. The annual sales attract buyers from all parts, and are the event of the year in the locality.

The older orchards have been planted in a haphazard way, but the more modern are in straight lines at 24 to 45 feet apart, and are perfect visions of Paradise when in full flower, with their graceful wreaths of snowy white, the beauty of which cannot be imagined by those who have never seen them; in fact for the blossom alone cherries are worthy of a place in parks and garden enclosures. All these orchards are in grass, and form convenient sheltered spots for lambing and for cattle, which, however, are not put in when the leaves fall, or into young orchards where they eat the boughs. In order to produce the finest fruit, large, juicy, and of good color, these orchards are maintained by fattening sheep in them, such being well fed on corn, cake, and rich foods. Pigs are sometimes kept in such orchards, and in order to get direct benefit they should be penned in a limited space until the grass is eaten away, and then they are moved to the next space, and so on. It is better to do these limited portions thoroughly than to allow the animals a full run. During the time the leaves or fruits are on all cattle are kept out, as they will break the lower boughs, and in young orchards do irreparable damage.

In starting fresh plantations there are several ways of procedure.

If the land is already in grass, holes two feet square are prepared, and the trees planted at 24 to 30 feet apart, the roots being as much upon the surface as possible, and they are "cradled" with chestnut batten securely fixed. As this wide planting is a great loss of space, the smaller-growing apples, plums, and damsons are planted below them, such extra trees paying for their cost before the cherries come to a profitable age; and when the cherry boughs meet the other trees, which would be in fifteen or twenty years, they are cut out. Old cherry orchards cannot be too highly manured, and one grower told me he had fattened about four sets of sheep per annum in his orchards, and that the cherries were as fine as he sold the crop for £1,000 on a small average; but young orchards of cherries should only be planted in the ordinary soil.

Another way, and one which brings a quicker return, is to plant cherries at 30 feet apart, and fill up with apples, pears, or plums at 15 feet, and then to plant the ground with red or black currants and gooseberries at five or six feet apart. In this case the land has to be dug annually and heavily

manured in winter, but a crop is taken the second year, and in the fourth or fifth year the apples and other fruits come to bear, the cherries following about the sixth or eighth year.

It is important that land under cherries should not be cultivated, and for the first three or four years four feet from the trees is left untouched; this is gradually increased when in about ten or twelve years the bush fruit is removed and the land laid to grass, the intermediate trees being removed as before.

A Kentish plan is to put cherries in hop gardens at 26 feet apart, and after eight or ten years to lay the whole to grass; they make much progress in this way, as hope must be cultivated highly to be remunerative. A larger in this case arises from too free growth, as gins are used by occasional frost acting on the sappy wood.

The pruning of cherries is of the simplest. They are best allowed a year's growth before cutting back, which should be severely done in order to produce a well-formed head of head, or say, five branches. The extra shoots are cut away, and from this time onwards the trees make a naturally regular balanced head, and only require the boughs to be thinned when they cross each other or are too thickly placed. A man should be able to get his head and shoulders between them easily. If any shoots break or twist off in a gale or through the burden of fruit, they should be cleanly cut away with a sharp knife, and if the form of the tree is seriously injured by this loss, the tree must be cut in half to form them again; but, as a rule, the less cutting there is the better, and if a saw is necessary the exposed end should be rounded with a sharp knife to assist nature in healing the wound. All young orchards should have the fruit gathered by means of step ladders, as the boughs cannot bear the weight of the ordinary ladders when young (under ten years old).

When the trees make over a foot of growth yearly they will be better left without any stimulants, but if the new wood is but six inches to nine inches long they should be assisted with the manure before named, or by the application of liquid manure or top-dressings of any description of dung, or failing that bone dust, Odum's blood manure. Thomson's manure, or any similar chemical fertilizer will assist them. The cherry naturally roots upon the surface, and this feels the benefit at once.

In making new orchards care should be taken to plant a considerable quantity in one spot, otherwise birds will take the crop. A few cherries in a mixed orchard are rarely a paying investment. When in full it pays to have a man to scare or shoot the birds on the ground day and night. To do this a hut should be provided for him to sleep in, and he can thus keep off other animals to whom cherries are a luxury. In the day he assists to move the ladders for the pickers, who in Kent are frequently women, who earn good money at the work, either by day or agreement per half sleeve of 24 lbs. One gathering generally clears the trees, but it pays well to pick the sunny side first, and also the outsides of the branches; this causes the remaining fruit to swell up, and if these larger samples are marketed in 12 lb. baskets or "quarters" they frequently make 20s. to 30s. per bushel, or 5d. to 9d. per lb.

Bartlett Pears at Niagara.

The vicinity of Niagara, in New York, is a great country for pears, especially Bartlett Popular Gardening thus describes Mr. John Hopkins' method of cultivation, by which he has secured excellent results: The trees are mostly Bartletts—standards of course—this variety covering about two acres, with trees about twenty-five years old, and planted twelve feet apart each other.

This is rather close, undoubtedly too close for best results; but the trees are well-grown, and loaded with large, perfect specimens of pears, in many instances to the point of breaking. Some trees have more than two barrels of fruit. Indeed it is a sight to behold, and so far as we can learn, is not equalled in this part of Western New York.

There are many other pear orchards in the vicinity, but none shows comparatively the same quantity of fruit, nor the perfection in size of the individual specimens found in Mr. Hopkins' orchard, even when the trees are given much more space. What is the secret of this?

Mr. Hopkins says it is manure and cultivation; and from the whole appearance of the orchard, and a comparison with others, we are convinced he is right.

Neither grass nor weed is to be seen in the orchard. Clean cultivation has been practiced right straight through; and during the seven weeks drought in July and August, when other farm work was pressing, man and team have spent whole days harrowing the ground among the trees. The hired men could not see the point then, and thought they were wasting time. We imagine they see the utility of that kind of work now, as they are picking the excellent crop.

So far as the fertilizer supply is concerned, Mr. Hopkins is favored more than most other cultivators of the soil, as he had an opportunity to buy cow manure at a dairy in the neighborhood—one hundred loads of about three tons each costing him only 50 cents a load. Of course it is a most excellent bargain, for such a load is easily worth \$6.00. A good share of this manure is going into the pear orchard.

These Bartlett pear trees have borne full crops annually for many years without a miss. Three years ago when the present owner came into the possession of the place, the crop sold at \$5.00 per barrel, bringing about \$1,200 in the aggregate. The next year, as Mr. Hopkins gained more experience in selling his products, \$5.50 were realized per barrel, and the revenue from the same price can be shown in early autumn for the same purpose.

The Resurrection Plant belongs to the family of club mosses, and is named by botanists *Elatioglossa leptophylla*. It is a sometimes also called *stompe vine*. It is a native of our Southwestern States. When placed in warm water it has the peculiar property of changing in a short time its dried-up form like an old bird's-nest to a living plant of a fern-like beauty. It is naturally hairy and thrives and grows only in the rainy season. When the dry season is on, it closes up its fronds, and will remain in this condition for a number of years without losing its vitality. This principle is taken advantage of. The plants are collected

from their far-away homes and become an article of commerce, selling in stores and other places. Without soil or anything else they may be kept in drawers in this dry state, then laid in a saucer of water, the fronds folded over, and the plant is a living, green, growing subject once more. It may then be dried again, and afterward undergo the same singular process many times. In this manner, however, it cannot increase its growth, and finally dies altogether. Gardeners grow it in pots, the same as other plants of its character produce pink flowers, but there are exceptions in both cases. As a proof that iron alone will not always change a pink hydrangea into a blue one, large quantities of that metal have been at times added to the soil without the desired effect. Neither has any alum dissolved in the water applied to the plants been always attended with success. On the other hand, now and then a plant will produce blue flowers without apparent cause. This plant will not produce blue flowers when grown in a pot and in a peat soil, and water impregnated, perhaps with chalk or lime, is supplied to it from a well. Water of this kind neutralizes the effects of the peat and the flowers are pink instead of blue. Many of the so-called failures in obtaining blue flowers undoubtedly arise from this and similar causes. Those, therefore, who expect to have blue flowers on hydrangeas ought to be careful what description of water is supplied them, and it is not too much to say that this has really more to do with the success of the plants than the soil they are grown in; but to make doubly sure the one as well as the other ought to be duly attended to.

The *California Fruit Grower* says: There are but few hardy flowers which are more showy or grow better in every part of California (and we may add in Michigan as well. —Ed.) than the old-fashioned perennial phlox. While the flowers are not fragrant, they are extremely abundant and the plants require but little water or attention. The latter are points highly appreciated in parts of the State where water is scarce. The white variety is, on account of its milk-white purity, one of the most sought-after flowers for very many purposes. Many years ago the perennial and herbaceous phlox were among the best known of garden flowers, but other favorites supplanted them when they were threatened with obliquity. Thank, however, to some of our enterprising florists and seedsmen, the varieties have been vastly improved in colors and marking by hybridizing, and their intrinsic worth has been recognized. The perennial phlox is a native of North America and thrives most everywhere. They will even withstand the severe winters of the East without artificial protection. The flowers are at their best in the middle of summer when most other plants are out of bloom. The flower heads remain in perfection for many weeks. They are very useful for planting in flower gardens to accompany and take the place of early blooming plants. They can either be grown from cuttings or increased from a division of the root. They should not be disturbed for three or four years, if the best results are desired. By this time they will have formed dense clumps, which will be perfect masses of beauty.

A ripe tomato or plum may be considered in the condition of the bladder of syrup. The rich juices of the fruit correspond to the syrup, and the thin membrane which forms the skin of the fruit represents the bladder. When the ripe fruit is kept constantly wet by a rain, or moist place, and the water passing through into the fruit distends the skin, which not being very strong is soon ruptured.

If the fruit were to be surrounded by a liquid denser than its juices, it would, instead of expanding and breaking up, shrink and the skin become shrivelled. When strawberries or blackberries are sprinkled with sugar a syrup is soon formed by some of the juice of the fruit and this being considerably denser than the juice of the berries, they are soon shrivelled and shrivelled.

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FLORICULTURAL.

There is no better time than October for transplanting most of our hardy perennials. Some of these have grown too clump and need dividing; others do not satisfy us in regard to their position, and a change seems advisable. Then let it be done before too late this fall.

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Foreign:
Deaths from cholera at Aleppo, Turkey, average 60 per diem.

Dieudon O'Brien, who managed to escape from the Tyssery jail, has reached France in safety, and it is reported will soon sail for New York.

The historian Lefky says it is the middleman, "he who rents to owners and sublets to others," who is to blame for the extortions which have forced Irish farmers to their present straits.

The crown officers of Holland, after consulting the doctors attending the Dutch King, have declared the condition of his majesty is such that he is unfit to reign. Socialists have held a meeting at which they also decided to the same effect.

The report of the alleged persecution by the Russian government of Hebrews in that country has been fully investigated by both the American and British ministers at St. Petersburg, and found to be false, the Hebrews themselves joining in the denial.

The American Legation in the Legation states that nine American missionaries who arrived at Tientsin some months ago, were attacked by fever. Three being believers in the "faith cure," refused medical assistance and died; the others were compelled to undergo treatment and recovered. The authorities denounced them as "dangerous to the community."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
A man to work on a dairy farm. Enquire of GEO. HARPER, Jr., Milford, Mich.

FOR SALE.

I have choice Victoria and Poland-China swine and a few boars. Merino that I will sell at a bargain. My registered sows Queen of Polands and Victoria Lucy are for sale; also two-year-old boar Dandy. Vol. 12 P. C. R.

H. A. DANIELLS,
Elvira, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP!

From our importation of 1890 we offer 25 yearling rams and 40 ewes and lambs at auction, on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1890, To begin immediately after a Free Lunch at 12 o'clock.

Each sheep is entered for registry in England and America and certificates of breeding and transfer will be furnished with sale. No bids less than \$20 per head will be accepted. No other restrictions will be made. At request of purchasers we will keep and breed all ewes not previously registered.

Our prices are given on approved notes at seven per cent. Catalogues mailed on request.

Breeders and importers specially invited.

THE WILLOWS STOCK FARM,
PAW PAW, MICH.

AUCTION SALE

OF
POLAND-CHINAS,
Kersley Herd.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

I will sell at my farm, five miles east and north of the City of Flint, about 50 head of spring pigs and other, from our herd of Poland-Chinas.

Sale on October 29, 1890,

Commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.

All my breeding stock are from Ohio P. C. Record, and are from old reliable breeders, as S. B. Baldwin, W. H. Williams, D. Williams & Co., of Indiana, Levi Arnold and Brink Bros., of Michigan.

All inquiries addressed to me at Flint, Mich., will receive prompt attention.

C. H. ROCKWOOD.

GRAND
PUBLIC SALE

OF
Poland-China Swine

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

On the Fair Grounds, at Niles, Mich.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22d, '90

Commencing at 1:30 p. m.

We will sell without reserve our crop of spring pigs, and all registered Shropshire, Shetland and lambs—12 rams and 12 ewes. We have spared no pains nor expense to get the best. Pedigrees furnished with all sale. No pedigree will be sold for less than \$10.

A credit of nine months will be given on notes with approved security.

Send for catalogues and mention this paper.

E. P. ELY & SON.

JOHN HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

OF
Shorthorn Cattle

I will offer for sale at WIXOM, Oakland County, on

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29th,

At 2 o'clock, p. m.

About 25 Head of Shorthorns,

Mostly Young Cattle.

Catalogues will be sent on application.

Address W. C. WIXOM,
Wixom, Mich.

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS,

WOOL MERCHANTS,

86 to 88 CROGHAN STREET,

DETROIT, MICH.

BERKSHIRES.

A few young boars fit for service, and a few sows for sale, cheap, if applied for soon. Quality and breed of the best. Breeding stock recorded.

N. A. CLAPP,
Wixom, Mich.

Osceola County Farmers
are Happy.

Biggest crop of all kinds this year. No failures. Go there and buy a farm of 120 acres; one-half cleared; best of soil; all right every way, and price only \$140 per acre.

M. E. PARKINSON,
Evart, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Pure Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duke, number 8985. Calved Aug. 23d, 1877; red; a fine animal. For further particulars and price address

GEO. A. HART,
Manistee, Mich.

GREAT
PUBLIC SALE
OF
SHORTHORN & HEREFORD CATTLE.

A selection of forty head of well bred Shorthorns, from the well known

HADDINGTON HERD,

Of N. J. STEELE, of Ionia,

will be offered at public sale, on the farm, one mile north of the town of Ionia, on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12th, 1890,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

The off rings will consist of individuals of both sexes from such families as the

Wild Eyes, Farrington, Moss Rose, Rose of Sharon, Mazurka, Oxford Vanquish,

Georgiana, Lady Durham, Young Phyllis, Harriet, Van Meter, Young Mary,

Violet, Cinderella and Strawberry.

ALSO TEN HEAD OF HEREFORDS,

All Females, of Excellent Breeding and Individual Merit.

These animals will be offered without reserve, and if bid on will be sold.

TERMS: Two per cent off for cash; or one year's credit given on approved notes, bearing seven per cent.

Sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock. The farm is one mile north of Ionia, and conveynance will be at the trains on day of sale to convey passengers to the grounds. Adequate accommodations will be provided under shelter, so there will be no postponement on account of weather.

Catalogues will be ready about October 15th, and sent free on application. Address

JOHN L. STEELE, Ionia, Mich.

COL. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

EUREKA PLACE!

The Home of the Shropshires.

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY,
PROPRIETORS,
Greenville, Mich.

A Large Importation Arrived in July and
our Mr. Crosby now after another.

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires in America.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

JAMES M. TURNER, Proprietor.

Sale on October 29, 1890,

Commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.

All my breeding stock are from Ohio P. C. Record, and are from old reliable breeders, as S. B. Baldwin, W. H. Williams, D. Williams & Co., of Indiana, Levi Arnold and Brink Bros., of Michigan.

All inquiries addressed to me at Flint, Mich., will receive prompt attention.

C. H. ROCKWOOD.

Imported and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE.

300 SHROPSHIRE SHEEP!

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS,

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle,
CLYDESDALE AND STANDARD BRED TROTTING HORSES,
Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

SPECIAL SALE OF

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP!

FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS,

Imported and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE.

RUSSIAN SPANISH CURE

A Safe and Positive Cure for Spaniels, Bloodhounds, Spills, Sausages, Dogs, Etc. Requires all Enlargements

to be removed. Blisters from Horses or Cattle. Worth its Weight in Gold. Price at \$100 per bottle, or by weight, as directed.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minn.

FRENCH COACH

AND—
Black PERCHERON Stallions
FOR SALE.

The Largest and Best Equipped Stables in the State.

Fifty head of imported and home-bred stallions now on sale. Latest importation Sept. 5th. Parties wishing to purchase will be at the farm at any time. French Coach and Black Percherons a specialty. Correspondence solicited and visitors invited. Prices and terms to suit each customer.

EVERGREEN HORSE IMPORTING CO.,
BANGOR, MICH.

STALLIONS!
100 IMPORTED

Registered Clyde, Shire, Percheron, Norman and Trotting Stallions.

Because we take Fancy Trotting Horses to Europe and bring back the best. Our Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, making our trips pay well, it enables us to sell imported stock at prices less than any other importer. Regular importations every year. Every animal fully warranted.

Terms easy. Send for catalogues.

DR. VALERIUS & CO.,
WATERTOWN, WIS.

MERINO EWES.

A lot of registered Merino ewes, with dense fleeces of long stapled wool, sired by the best sheepers gams. Q. L. H. 154 and G. C. Wood 154, for sale, partly because flock has got too large for my farm. Terms very reasonable.

Address G. L. HOYT,
SALINE, MICH.

HICKORY GROVE
MERINOS!

I have a few choice yearlings and two or three two-year-old rams, of my own breeding, which I offer for the most reasonable price. Also a few choice yearling rams by the celebrated Diamond.

Come if you want our choice.

A. A. WOOD,
SALINE, MICH.

POLENT CHINAS.

Pigs of both sexes for sale, bred from the herds of G. W. Harrington and the Barnes Brothers. Prices low to close out.

F. C. WOOD,
SALINE, MICH.

SHORTHORN CHINS!

The high-bred trotting stallion Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for me. Teusha Grondie was bred by Spartacus 1863; dam June 1864; sired by a black stallion, 1863; son of Spartacus 1863; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Grondie, 1863) by Maudie 1863.

Teusha Grondie is at head of Shorthorn herd, sired by Duke of Leicester 1869; dam Waterice 1869; by Duke of Bredon 1869; son of Duke of Bredon by G. A. Clapp, 1869.

GEO. A. HART,
Manistee, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Pure Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duke, number 8985. Calved Aug. 23d, 1877; red; a fine animal. For further particulars and price address

A. A. WOOD,
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HICKORY GROVE
POLAND-CHINAS!

A lot of young hogs, ready for service, farrowed this spring, which are extra fine ones. Also a few choice young sows.

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G

Poetry.

THE RETROBED.

"You must choose between your cigar and me," said the old cigar box—*get me a Cuba stout, Open things are running cross-wise, and Maggie and I are out.*

We quarreled about Havanas—we fought o'er a good cheero—And I know she's exacting, and she says I am a brute.

Open the old cigar box—let me consider a space, In the soft blue well of the vapor, musing on Maggie's face.

Maggie is pretty to look at—Maggie's a loving lass,

But the prettiest cheeks must wrinkle, the trust of loves must pass.

There's peace in a Laranga—there's calm in a Henry Clay,

But the best cigar in an hour is finished and thrown away—

Thrown away for another as perfect and ripe and brown—

But I never could throw away Maggie for fear o' the talk of the town.

Maggie my wife at fifty—gray and dour and old—

With never another Maggie to purchase for love or gold.

And the light of days that have been, the dark of days that are,

And love's torch sinking and stale, like the butt of a dead cigar—

The butt of a dead cigar you are bound to keep in your pocket—

With never a new one to light, though it's charred and black to the socket.

Open the old cigar box—let me consider awhile; Here is a mild Manila—there is a wifely smile.

Which is the better portion—bonge bought with a ring,

Or a harem of dusky beauties, fifty tied in a string?

Consolers culling and silent, comforters true and tried.

And never a one of the fifty to sneer at a rival bride.

Thought in the early morning, solace in time of woes,

Peace in the hush of twilight, balm ere my eye lids close.

This will be the fifty give me, asking naught in return.

With only a Suttee's passion—to do their duty and burn.

This will be the fifty give me. When they are spent and dead,

Five times other fifties shall be my servants instead.

The furrows of far off Java, the isles of the Spanish main,

When they hear my barem is empty, will send me my brides again.

I will be no need to their raiment, nor food for their mouths whilst,

So long as the gulls are nesting, so long as the showers fall.

I will be seen them with best vanilles, with tea will temper their hides,

And the Moor and the Mormon shall envy, who read the tales of my brides.

For Maggie has written a letter to give me my choice between

The wee little whimpering Love, and the great god Nick O' Treen.

And I have been servant of Love for barely a twelve-month clear,

But I have been Priest of Patagas a matter of seven years;

And the gloom of my bachelors days is streaked with the cheery light

Of stamps in Mr. Pokeberry's palatial residence figured prominently.

Thus they arrived at their destination.

Everyone was to remain masked until supper-time, and supper was to be very late.

However, a certain small room had been set apart, to which the master of the house conducted the gentlemen, that they might not thirst or die for the want of a smoke, and there was lemonade for the ladies in an alcove guarded by a marble Cupid wreathed in flowers, and presided over by a coquettish French maid.

Fenella reappeared from her dressing room in a charming black lace mask. She spoke to a young flower-girl in blue and white as she rejoined Mary Queen of Scots and the large courtier, who had grown a little impatient at her long delay. Never had she seemed so docile, so gentle—or so brilliant as usual, but so very sweet.

On other occasions she had sometimes refused to dance at all or given her hand to Mr. Pokeberry with an *envy* air. To-night—Pokeberry fondly believed that it was his Louis XIV. costume—to-night she accepted his invitation with alacrity.

He took her back to her mother, who was maintaining a sort of platonic flirtation with an old beau. The chaperones, of course, did not mask, and she sat meekly at her side.

"How shockingly that flower-girl is behaving," said Mrs. Livingstone. "Such bold conduct. I wonder if she has a mother here? Do look at her. And her style of walking is disgusting!"

"I'm afraid she heard you," said Mr. Pokeberry.

"I don't care. She needs a lecture," said Mrs. Livingstone.

The flower girl was heard to giggle openly, and a little titter escaped from beneath the Spanish gypsy's black lace mask.

Again and again she danced with her elderly adorer. He had admired her before, to-night he fell狂热地 in love with her. She was adorable.

"I've a plan," said he. "We won't go to supper. I've found a lovely nook in the conservatory, and I've bribed a waiter to bring us the most delicious things. Lots of champagne. There, now, don't say no.

Mr. Castlemaine has taken your mother down, and I must talk to you. This is too delicious to me. I can't put an end to it."

"And I was never so happy in my life," said the girl on his arm.

He gained his own way. He found his corner amidst the intoxicating perfume of the roses. He filled the champagne glasses. She sipped. Champagne exhilarates. As she emptied her glass she gave the prettiest little laugh. Mr. Pokeberry caught her hand.

"Pray take your mask off," he implored.

"Let me see your face. You must be more than beautiful to-night. What have you done to yourself? Your voice is sweet."

"It is a glorious dream," said Fenella.

"I acknowledge it. If only one could have it all without being Mrs. Pokeberry. Well, ask Mr. Pokeberry, mamma. I think I'll go as a Spanish gypsy. Your black lace shall make a lovely mantilla, and I have the high comb; and I can wear a short skirt, and when one has pretty feet why not show them?"

So it was settled.

"She'll have him, after all," said the widow to herself. And Fenella debated the point, despite her saucy speech.

That morning she went to buy her shoes and a great black fan with spangles all over it, and on the way stopped at a hair dresser's to leave an order.

Miss Fluffer, the hair-dresser's daughter, a very pretty girl of seventeen, took the order.

"I'll come and do your hair," said she.

"Always please you. Dear me, how lovely it must be to go to a ball, but pa is so awfully pious that I never have any pleasure. I can dance anything, it's a natural gift for me, but if pa sees me so much as cut a caper he asks me where I expect to go to," and Fanny Fitter sighed.

"I love balls, too," said Fenella, who was always very sociable with Fanny. "I adore them, but I never enjoy myself. You see, my wants to me is my old Mr. Pokeberry. He is our escort everywhere. He won't let me dance with anybody else; he takes me in to supper. I fairly hate him. I can't enjoy the ball under such circumstances."

"I should enjoy a masquerade no matter who I went with," said Fanny. "Oh! I could but go!"

"To dance with Old Pokeberry?"

"Yes, miss; or the Old Boy, for the matter of that, so that I went," said Fanny.

"You shall go!" said Fenella. "A plan was hatched, and the plot was well made by the old man."

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THE OLD MAN SINGS.

There's a wobble in the jingle and a stumb in the music. The accent might be clearer and the volume be louder. And there might be much improvement in the stress and intonation. And a polish might be added to the crude pronunciations. But there's music, like the harper played before the ancient kings. When the old man takes the fiddle and goes fiddling for the strings; there's laughter choked with tear-drops when the old man sings.

And we form a ring about him, and we place him in the middle. And he hugs up to his withered cheek the poor, old broken fiddle. And a tear comes on his features as he hears the strings' vibration; and phantoms from the distant past his broken music brings. And troops from their dusty graves come long-forgotten things. When he tunes the ancient fiddle and the old man sings.

We let the broken man play on upon the broken strings—
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

THE OLD CABINET.

It Brought Good Fortune to Two Lonely Hearts

"I dare say it's a great curiosity," said Mrs. Minden, carelessly; "but I never did fancy these quaint old odds and ends of creation, and I didn't bargain to have my house turned into a storage-place for Uncle Zadoc's old rattle-traps. So I ordered it sent to the second-hand dealer's establishment this morning. It allowed me five dollars for it! And, really," added the lady, with a laugh, "I think I should have been tempted, if better terms could not have been made, to pay the dealer five dollars for removing it from the premises."

Mr. Minden looked up from behind the closely-printed columns of the daily paper.

"And if your Uncle Zadoc inquires after it?" said he. "Because it will hardly do to offend the old gentleman."

"Oh, well, tell him it all fell to pieces," said Mrs. Minden, calmly. "Ten to one he'll never think of it again!"

And Mrs. Minden replaced the old teakwood cabinet with a modern chiffonier, with glass, and glittering with brass ornaments, and gratuated herself on getting rid of Uncle Zadoc Johnson's "old trash."

"Oh, mamma," cried Beatrice Field, coming in one day from carrying home a roll of embroidered satin to the shop for which she worked. "I saw such a lovely old Indian cabinet in Leekwood's second-hand store as I passed by! It was marked 'Fifteen dollars.' Mamma, it would brighten up our dim little parlor like a bit of the Orient!"

Mrs. Field, a thin little woman, sighed as she saw the sparkle in Beatrice's eyes.

"But, Bee," said she, "fifteen dollars! How are we, with our narrow means, ever to compass fifteen dollars?"

"Ah, but you don't understand, mamma," cried triumphant Bee. "Mary Leekwood says I may have it for ten, if I will help her make her dress for the military ball! So, if you don't think it too extravagant, mamma, let me!"

"Have your own way, my child," said the little widow, with a sigh. "You are the support of the family; it would be hard, indeed, to deny you a little indulgence now and then."

So the teakwood cabinet was set up in Mrs. Field's humble little parlor, where it became the delight of Bee's heart.

"I could fancy all sorts of delightful mysteries out of the 'Arabian Nights,' when I sit here and look at its carved corners and odd, twisted doors," said she. "I'm sure there's a secret drawer in it somewhere, although I never have been able to find it. It shall bring good luck."

"I fear that nothing will ever do that," said poor little Mrs. Field, sighing.

And, although the remark sounded extreme, yet there had been a concatenation of circumstances in Mrs. Field's life to justify it. When Beatrice was yet an infant, her husband, a sea captain, sailing between the ports of Bombay and New York, by way of the London docks, was lost at sea. The guardian of her little fortune proved unworthy of the trust, and decamped, leaving her penniless; and since then existence had been one of continual struggle, until Beatrice, growing up, had developed an unusual taste for the fine artistic needlework, which was just then coming into fashion, and had virtually taken the support of the family into her own hands.

And in her delight at this new acquisition, Beatrice told its history to old Captain Burton, a sick lodger on the boar above, to whom she sometimes carried coffee, white grapes, little odds and ends of luxury.

"For he is so poor," reasoned generous little Bee. "And he has no friends!"

One day, however, when Bee tripped lightly up with a plate of cream puffs which she herself had manufactured, she saw a brown-skinned, wrinkled little old man sitting at Captain Burton's bedside.

"Eh?" said he. "Ahh! So you are the little guardian angel, are you?"

"I am Beatrice Field," said our heroine, coloring up. "And I did not know that Captain Burton had company, or—"

"Oh! I'm not company," chuckled the little brown man. "I'm only Zadoc Johnson. I'm Ben Burton's second cousin, and I've been looking for him these six months. Now, by the merest chance in the world, I've found him. And I have to thank you, Miss Beatrice, for all the disinterested kindness you have shown him."

"It wasn't I," said Bee. "At least, it wasn't at me—mamma."

"Take me down to your mamma at once," said Mr. Johnson. "I've a heavy debt of gratitude to pay her. I've only one cousin, Ben Burton, and he might have died if it hadn't been for two kind ladies."

He pulled out his purse on the way down-stairs.

"If there's any of this debt that money can pay—" he said; but Beatrice made a deprecating movement.

"Please don't talk of money," said she. "There is nothing we have done which Captain Burton would not have done for us had our position been reversed. And—"

"Hallo!" ejaculated Mr. Zadoc Johnson, as Beatrice opened the door of the little family sitting-room at that moment. "Hal-ho! Where on earth did you get that old cabinet of teakwood?"

"We bought it at the second-hand store," said Beatrice. "Isn't it beautiful?"

"It's mine!" said Zadoc Johnson.

"How can it be yours?" indignantly cross-questioned Bee, "when I bought it and paid for it, my very own self?"

"This is very strange," said Zadoc.

"I think so, too," said Beatrice.

And then Mrs. Field came in, and the eccentric old gentleman was presented to her.

"Madam," said Mr. Johnson, "I thank you and your daughter for your kindness to my cousin Benjamin Burton."

Mrs. Field colored, and grew pale, as shy as a girl, as she murmured a word or two of acknowledgement.

"It is my belief," said Zadoc, "that your attention and care have saved his life."

And then, abruptly dismissing the subject, he walked up to the old cabinet, opened its doors, sniffed its sweet, faint scent, and, turning to Bee, he demanded:

"What will you sell me this piece of furniture for?"

"It isn't for sale," said Bee, almost ready to cry. "It is my birthday gift to mamma."

"Well, well, little girl, don't fret," said Mr. Johnson, good-humoredly. "It used to belong to me, and I've rather a notion for it. But you shall not be teased if you don't choose to part with it. Good-bye, ma'am. Good-bye, little girl."

And with this cheerful leave-taking he departed.

Mrs. Minden was elegantly dressed in heliotrope-colored satin and Chantilly lace, when Uncle Zadoc presented himself. It was her "at home" day, and she took pride in her toilettes. But when, instead of General de Lino, or Mr. Bonnefeuilles, or any other of those classes of fashion and molds of form, Uncle Zadoc Johnson made his appearance, she turned pale.

"Good-day, Niece Amelia," said the eccentric old gentleman. "I've come to look at my teakwood cabinet."

"It's sent away to be mended," gasped Mrs. Minden.

"That's a falsehood!" said Uncle Zadoc. "You felt yourself too fine to be hampered with my old-fashioned furniture, and you sold it to the old Leekwood, for five dollars. 'Love me, love my dog,' says the proverb. 'Love me, love my old cabinet,' say I. I dare say I'm not good enough for you, now you've grown to be such an elegant lady; so good-bye!"

The cut small slices of the flooring and gave us each one, and, when we had paid her and passed around to the yard, we heard the woman saying to somebody in the house:

"John, guess ye'd better hev the carpenter come up and put a new floor in the room. This is the fourth we've had in, and it's nigh all cut away."

JEAN (a swall valet)—How do you like your new employer?

Jacques (another valet)—Not at all. I've given him a month's notice.

Jean—What's the trouble? Is he brutal?

Jacques—O, no, on the contrary, a perfect gentleman. But, my dear Jean, his clothes are nine sizes too large for me.

WE WILL—Bridget, I hope you have taken good care of the house."

"Yis, m'm."

"You had no trouble with burglars, I hope?"

"None whatever. It war meeself that had the pohess call ev'ry evenin' list as a form of precaution."

MODERN ENGAGEMENTS.—Ethel—I hear that you are engaged to Jack. What induced you to take such a step?

Maud—He saved my life when we were boating together.

Ethel—But, even if he did, does that prove that he will make you happy if you marry him?

Maud (surprised)—Who said I was going to marry him?

EASTERN MAN (writing home from the Far West)—The rush of business in the glorious West is simply marvelous—things move like lightning. I stepped into a real estate office on my arrival to buy a lot, and they made out the receipt and filed out the deed in exactly three minutes.

Same Man (writing home five years later)—I'll come back as soon as I can sell my lot. I have been trying to sell it for four years, now, and I think a few years more will find a customer.

PAST-COMMANDER James S. Frazer, of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York State, told some friends the other night, a story about a man he sent down to the custom house as a night-watchman. Collector Erhardt sent the man to the civil service board to be examined. The man was quite intelligent, and answered the questions put to him until he was asked what the distance was between the earth and the sun. He hesitated a time, and finally acknowledged he did not know.

"You don't know?" said the commissioner, severing.

"Mister," said the applicant, "I didn't think I had to answer a question like that. I'm looking for a night job."

In the suburbs of Boston lives a merchant who is something of an epicure, and not infrequently he brings home with him from the city on his return from business some tidbit or other. Not long since he found some very choice Roquefort cheese, and being Saturday he took a piece home with him for his Sunday dinner.

Arrived at the station he was met by his man with the buggy, and in driving home he put the bundle on the bottom of the carriage, where it lay forgotten until the next day. At dinner he remembered the delicacy, and sending to take him for a trap, came along and kicked him most mercilessly. At every blow the foot he accentuated the action with some ornamental profanity very painful to hear. Mr. Tallimage did not reveal his identity, but limped away, and he found out that the brakeman who had so maltreated him was really a valuable man and not responsible for the delay.

After the kicking the brakeman went back to the caboose and said to his conductor:

"Well, I fixed the old man. I suppose I'll get my envelope at the end of the run. It's all right, though. This isn't the only road."

Two days later the brakeman was summoned to the general manager's office. He shook hands with the boss, bade him good-by, pushed his cap over his left ear defiantly and walked away to the slaughter.

"Yes, of course it was cheese. What did you do with it?"

"Well, upon my soul sor, it never interred me comprehension that it was cheese. It smelted so powerful, sor, that I thought sure it was dead, sor, and I wint a burried it, manin' no harm."

He suborned a passenger train to speak of his good fortune as running varnished cars and eating pie. When he is in the humbler calling of working on a freight train he sometimes calls it eating corn bread in the dog-house.

General Manager Tallimage, of the Wabash, was of the old school of railroaders, who believed in attending to the details of the line. He had been a trainman himself, and knew the weakness of the craft. He would watch the train sheets, and if a crew reported delays at a certain point on about every run he would go down there quietly and keep an eye out for them. He took one of these trips on one occasion, and supposed his movements were unknown to the crews he wished to watch, for he went secretly as an ordinary passenger and did not reach his destination until after dark.

But use the slang of the men, they were on him. He secreted himself on a gondola loaded with car-wheels, and thought that he was unobserved until a brakeman, pretending to take him for a trap, came along and kicked him most mercilessly. At every blow the foot he accentuated the action with some ornamental profanity very painful to hear. Mr. Tallimage did not reveal his identity, but limped away, and he found out that the brakeman who had so maltreated him was really a valuable man and not responsible for the delay.

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Mr. Tallimage asked him how long he had been braking, questioned him about various matters pertaining to handling trains, and then fairly knocked him silly by informing him that he should report to the brakemaster, who would give him a position as conductor.

"By the way," said Mr. Tallimage, as the astonished man was leaving the office, "are you bothered with tramps on your division?"

The brakeman blushed a little, then summoned all his stoic ty and said:

"Yes, but we're cleanin' them out. I run across one two nights ago hid in a car of wheels, and kicked the old bum half way across the State.—*Indianapolis Star.*

CHAFF.

It is no sign that a hen meditates harm to her owner because she lays for him.

The highest grade of impudence—To wait in an umbrella shop for a shower to pass over.

THE LOST CHORD—The one that was back of our wood-house the night of the colored bar-becue.

An Omaha man has an egg he claims he has kept for ten years! It must be a decade egg, of course.

A Texas farmer wants to know what he can do to get for "kicking cows." Five years, if you do it habitually.

On another occasion when the mercury had dropped below zero another attempt was made to get an "adjourn." The stove and every window was removed from the recitation room, but the professor was found there at the usual hour seated comfortably in his chair with overcoat, winter cap and woolen gloves on, and without apparent discomfort to himself conducted a recitation of an hour's length, with heaven's breezes wandering uninterruptedly through the room.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A DIPLOMATIC DODGE.

Willie—I can't come out, Dolph. Ma says I must stay in all the afternoon.

Dolph—Why don't you sit in the chair that squeaks and wiggles? She'll send you out quick enough, then.

A MAN on the Wabash road is now running varnished cars and eating pie who owes his success in a measure to kicking the general manager. When a trainman prospers and

VARIETIES.

EXAMINING ATTORNEY (to witness)—Your occupation, please?

WITNESS—I work in a intelligence office.

ATTORNEY (severely)—I thought you were a reporter for a daily newspaper.

WITNESS (inquiringly)—Well?

FIRST WIFE—And so you have been married twenty years! Really, you must excuse me for asking, but does your husband still kiss you every day?

SECOND WIFE (proudly)—Yes, always. My Tom is one of the most conscientious men I ever knew.

MRS. TANGLE—Here is a good recipe for getting grease out of a carpet.

TANG—Now, that just shows how people will waste their time. It would take you all day to get an ounce of grease out of a carpet; whereas you can go to the butcher's and get all you can use in a week for ten cents.

REPAIRS NEEDED—Mistress—Mary, what are you doing with that clock?

MARY (with the servant's bedroom clock under her arm)—Please, mum, I'm takin' it to a watchmaker's. It's all out of order, mum. Every morning at twelve o'clock it goes to all paces, an' makes such a racket Ol' I can't

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MARY

(Continued from first page.)

and go to town, but have never known one who was able to go back again and buy the old farm. Doubt if there are any more happy homes in the town than in the country. Have spent a number of years in the city, not from choice, but from circumstance, and the farm is preferred. We ought to educate a desire in children to stay on the farm. The idea of leaving the farm to gain a fortune is in most cases a mistaken one, and where carried out has proved to be so.

Rev. Lincoln believes that the rural population is not decreasing. In the east the younger men go west and grow up with the country. As to the prosperity of farmers, I cite you to many who support churches as a significant fact. Farmers as a class take more days to themselves than any class of business men in town, and if obliged to attend to business, they would be more of them rich. Thinks that wrong compassions are made. People compare a prosperous business man with a poor farmer, and not the good one.

E. A. Nordman.—Must try to impress on our boys the advantages of rural life. Yet then they want to try for themselves, and of course there are many failures. The long days on the farm are a drawback to many a young man; no time to himself by daylight. The farmer cannot add to the price of his products as he chooses and thereby be able to work less hours, hence how to manage is a question I cannot determine.

Andrew Smith, formerly a farmer but now foreman in shop in Ann Arbor, said: "I am confined to business more closely than while I was on the farm, this being the first day away for a year. One apparent reason for a decrease of rural population, is the farm machinery now in use, which makes it unnecessary to employ so much hand labor, and a good many that might be on the farm are in the shops helping make this machinery. I believe with the same attention to business, and the same number of hours' work, that I could make the farm as profitable as the shop. Believe it requires more brains to do good farming than it does almost any other kind of business. A person will learn a great many of the trades and professions in three or four years' time, and become expert, but what will three or four years accomplish on a farm?"

Amos Phelps touched upon the point of breeding hired help and having them single men. Thought it the best plan. Accomplished more, there was better feeling generally, and thought in the main you could obtain better help.

While the discussion did not all hinge directly on the question, it was all pertinent, and of some value, especially the grounds taken for making the farmer more contented with his lot. It was much in favor of the farm, less fault finding with the occupation than usual, and with another two years of good sound management of government affairs, we will see the farmer the most independent of men, and those who are not tillers of the soil may have aspirations in that direction, as it will not only be profitable but fashionable, and now seems to be a necessity among those who are seeking political advancement.

E. N. BALL, Cor. Secy. □

The Tuscola County Fair.

ELVA, Oct. 13th, 1890.

The Tuscola County Fair just closed is the largest and most successful ever held here. Some of the notable exhibits were Murphy's Galloways; Merrill & Fifeild's Shropshires; Knight's Lincolns; R. S. Weaver's Merinos; Moran & White had their four year old 1,500 lbs. Imp. Cleveland Bay at the fair. He attracted a great deal of notice. L. Woodcock showed six pens Yorkshires; Root; three pens of Berks, which took three firsts; L. A. Bird, Berks and Polands, seven pens; H. A. Daniels, twelve entries of Victorias and Polands, which took six firsts. The racing was very sharp; Tuscola being in the circuit drew some noted horses to the fair. A. Pearsall, of Flint, owned the winner of the 240 trotting race, and Chimes E. won the pacing race.

D.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, has issued an address congratulating wool-growers upon the present tariff laws, and sending in his resignation as President. He says he is over 50 years of age, and wants a rest.

A WELL-KNOWN dealer in hogs at Chicago says that the average quality of the hogs coming in is the worst for years. This is not the general idea on the subject. He says that the receipts will continue comparatively small for some time.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crocker township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunda, on the D. G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

Change of time on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway.

Commencing on Monday, Oct. 13th, the following fall and winter schedule will be adopted:

Train leaving Detroit at 6:50 a. m. will run through to Grand Haven, making close connection at Durand with the C. S. & M. R. R. for Saginaw and Bay City.

Train leaving at 11:00 a. m. will run through to Grand Haven, connecting at Durand with C. & G. T. Ry. for Chicago; at Owosso June, with T. S. & M. Ry. for Muskegon; and at G. R. & I. Junc., making connection there with G. R. & I. R. R. for all points as far north as Mackinaw.

Train leaving at 8:00 p. m. will have Pullman sleeping through to Chicago.

Train leaving Detroit at 10:30 p. m., will have Wagons thru to Grand Rapids, and connects at G. R. & I. Junc. with G. R. & I. R. R. for Muskegon and all points north as far as Traverse City.

Trains arrive at Detroit, Brush St. depot, at 7:20 a. m., 7:45 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 9:30 p. m.

BEN FLETCHER.

Petinary Department

Dehorning Cattle.

ELWELL, October 5, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I have a two year old heifer, which I wish to dehorn, but never having seen the operation performed. I would like to ask a few questions. First—Will a common saw, ten teeth to the inch be fine enough? Second—Will it be necessary to apply anything to stop the flow of blood, if so, what? Please answer through the Farmer and oblige.

H.

ANSWER.—The horns of neat cattle are an elongation of the frontal bone, covered by a hard coating originally of a gelatinous nature. Its base is a process or continuation of the frontal bone, and is like that bone, hollow and divided into numerous compartments or cells, communicating with each other and lined by a continuation of the membrane of the nose. The bone of the horn is the most vascular bone in the whole frame or skeleton of the animal, for it not only carries vessels for its own nourishment, but for that of its covering; it is therefore much roughened on its surface, and presents a perforated appearance for the passage of blood vessels, and when broken the hemorrhage is very profuse, to arrest which the application of a red hot iron is necessary. A fine saw with ten or twelve teeth to the inch will answer the purpose.

DRILLED FRUIT.—Apples quoted at 90¢ per 40 for common and 130¢ per 40 for evaporated.

APPLES.—Fairly active and held at \$80¢ per 40, with fancy stock bring \$10.

GRAPES.—Quoted as follows: Concord, 3¢ 40¢; Catawba, 4¢ 40¢. Market well supplied.

Pears.—Quoted at \$80¢ per 40.

TAKE.—Market easy at 45¢ per 40 per bu.

LEAD APPLES.—Quoted at \$1 25 per bu. for choice, and firm.

ONIONS.—Quoted at 70¢ per 40 bu., and 90¢ per 40. Business very light owing to high cost.

CABBAGE.—Quoted at \$2 00¢ per 40 per 100 in carloads and do.

POPCORN.—Quoted at per lb. for old Rice.

POULTRY.—The following prices were paid yesterday at the Failes market, 301 Woodward Avenue: Pows, 7¢ per lb.; chickens, 8¢; ducks, 8¢; turkeys, 10¢; pigeons, 50¢ per pair; squabs, 20¢ per pair. Receipts have been heavy, and lower values have been exhibited.

DRESSED VEAL.—Quoted at 70¢ per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Cord, Cod, 3¢ 25 per lb.

GAME.—Partridge, 50¢ per lb.; pheasant, woodcock, 20¢ per lb. Snipe, nominal at 25¢ per lb.; quail, \$1 25 per lb.; rabbits, \$2 00 per each; venison, per lb., saddles, \$2 00; carcass, \$2 75. Receipts of venison are very large.

PROVISIONS.—Meat pork has declined, as have also shoulders, pares beef and beef hams. Quotations are as follows:

Mess, new..... 10 12¢ 11 00

Family..... 12 00¢ 12 25

Short clear..... 12 10¢ 12 75

Ham, 10 lb...... 6 00¢ 6 25

Pure land, in tierces..... 6 40¢ 6 75

Hams, 10 lb...... 10 40¢ 10 75

Choice bacon, 8 lb. 8 50¢ 8 75

Extra mess, new, 30¢ per lb. 6 70¢ 7 00

Plate beef..... 7 50¢ 7 75

Dried beef hams..... 9 00¢ 9 25

HOOS.—Receipts of hogs numbered 2,611 head. The hog market opened up slow with buyers and sellers apart. Buyers insisted on lower prices, and sellers finally had to concede a part at least from what they first asked. The decline amounted to 10¢ 15 cents from the rates paid last week, and nearly all of the drovers closed out their hogs here, only a few being shipped out in first hands.

SMITHSONIAN.—Sausage, per lb. at \$1 25.

SAUSAGES.—Partridge, 50¢ per lb.; woodcock, 20¢ per lb. Snipe, nominal at 25¢ per lb.; quail, \$1 25 per lb.; rabbits, \$2 00 per each; venison, per lb., saddles, \$2 00; carcass, \$2 75. Receipts of venison are very large.

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